Zionists, who, as a political party, represent a large part of the Jewish middle classes in the Polish Diet. There is, moreover, in Poland the "Poale Zion", a party founded in 1902 in the old Russia and which in its programme combines Socialism with the demand for a resettlement of Palestine by the Jews* Further, there are the less numerous *bourgeois* "Folkists" who demand cultural autonomy and the preservation of Yiddish; middle-class circles which favour assimilation and are opposed to Orthodoxy, Socialism, and Zionism; and lastly groups such as the Agudas Yisroel, strictly orthodox in religion and *petit-bourgeois* in social outlook. Party divisions are as marked among the Jews as among the non-Jews.

In Roumania the Liberal "Association of Roumanian Jews[5]' and the "Jewish Party" (leaning towards Zionism) oppose each other.

In Soviet Russia no *bourgeois* parties are tolerated, and all political activities must have the Communist programme for their basis. Still, there is a strong though latent antagonism between the Jewish Communists., chiefly recruited from among youth, and the older generation which still retains to some extent its former *bourgeois* outlook. The " Jevsekzia", a Government department (dissolved in 1930) which dealt with Jewish affairs and was composed of Jewish officials, did all it could to extirpate this *bourgeois*

outlook and the surviving religious feeling, expressed, *e.g.,* in the celebrating of Jewish Feasts. Here the Jew was the Jew's worst enemy.

In the United States class consciousness among the hundreds of thousands of Jewish workmen is less highly developed than in Eastern Europe, for their chances are better of rising in the social scale. Still, even there a large proportion of the Jewish workmen is organized in Socialist trade unions which fight against the employers (mainly Jews) in their own branches of trade, and which are united in one big "Labour Combine".

While formerly all Jews, whether rich or poor, were united